Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

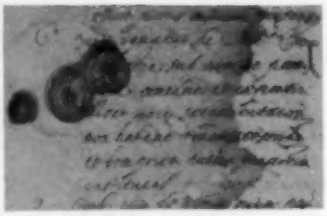
Vol. 51, No. 19 Published Biweekly October 5, 1992

Italian-American Folklife in the West

Library of Congress
INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

412



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OLD NEW ATTACHMENTS TIES

ITALIAN-AMERICAN FOLKLIFE IN THE WEST

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PRINTED ON 100% RECYCLED PAPER
by the Library of Congress
Printing and Processing Section

On the Cover: Italian-American Kerry Nick Fister cooks in the kitchen of her home in Price, Utah. *Photo by Steve Siporin*

Cover Story: When most people think of the Italian enclaves in America, they think of cities in the Northeast and upper Midwest. But a large number of Italians settled in the West. An LC exhibit, part of the Library's observance of the Columbus quincentenary, celebrates their folkways. 419

Extra! Extra!: The new Library of Congress News Service will make information about the world's largest library available on-line. 411

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly except in August (no issues published) and in December (one issue published) by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

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Read All About It!

Library of Congress Announces On-Line News Service

On an experimental basis, the Library of Congress is now making available an on-line news service. The Library of Congress News Service is a new source for information about the Library–its programs, exhibits, activities, hours of operation and job openings.

The News Service will also enable users to get edited versions of stories and announcements from the LC *Information Bulletin* approximately two weeks before they appear in print.

According to Peter Braestrup, the Library's director of communications, "The News Service will enable us to get information to those who need it faster. It will also help us reach the people outside the metropolitan Washington area with news about the nation's library."

The News Service, will **not,** however, provide access to the Library's bibliographic data bases, nor will other Library services be available through the News Service.

The service is available free of charge to anyone having a personal computer and modem. The telephone number for accessing the service 24 hours a day is (202) 707–3854.

The News Service will offer several menus:

☐ PRES–Items of interest to the media, such as upcoming conferences, exhibit openings, major acquisitions and other announcements, as well as features suitable for reprinting in other publications.

☐ LIBR–Information of particular interest to librarians, such as availability of Cataloging Distribution Service products, news from Collections Services, new LC publications, changes in LC procedures in cataloging and other areas, major personnel appointments, professional meetings.

☐ PUBL–News for the public such as exhibit openings and features on the Library.

☐ CALD–A calendar of events.

☐ ACES–Access to the Library. Where to locate entrances, hours of operation of the Jefferson, Adams and Madison buildings, hours of the reading rooms and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, visitor services, food service.

☐ FACT–General information about the Library, "Services to the Nation."

☐ JOBS–Current openings at the Library of Congress.

☐ NEWS–New features available on the LC News Service.

☐ HOWT–This menu will tell users how to download information from the News Service to their own PCs.

The News Service will allow 30 minutes of access per call. Users should download stories to their personal computers for later use or for making printed copies. This feature, which will "zip," or compress stories, will make downloading quick and inexpensive for

The Library of Congress News Service will offer users a chance to get up-to-the minute information about the programs of the Library as well as its hours of operation, services to the nation and job opportunities.

News Service *(Cont. from p. 411)*
long-distance users. The following will help users:

☐ **ZIP Files.** ZIP'd files are basically ordinary files that are consolidated into a single file and compressed in size at the same time. The reason many files are put together is that they are related and form a system that would be incomplete if any were missing. They are compressed to save disk space.

ZIP'd files are very popular on bulletin boards because callers have to download only one file to get all they need and because the compression reduces transmission time.

For example, you might have: documentation HELP.DOC (12,000 bytes), HELP.COM (35,000 bytes) and HELP.DAT (2,000 bytes), for a total of 49,000 bytes squeezed to 31,000 bytes and saved as a ZIP'd file.

After you download a ZIP file (for downloading help, see below), you must "un-zip" the files, which will separate the components and decompress them.

A good un-zipper is PKZ (by Phil Katz). The basic format for unzipping a zipped <zipfile> is PKUNZIP <filename>. For example: PKUNZIP HELP.

☐ **File Transfers.** The file subsystem permits you to move files between your system and this TBBS-PC. "Downloading" refers to moving files from this TBBS to your computer.

The transfer of data can either be done in ASCII or using a protocol, referred to as XMODEM.

To list the names of the files that are available on the disks for downloading to your system, the <L>ist command should be entered at the Files Menu. The full names of the files will be listed along with a short description of each file. Usually there is a document file that accompanies most of the program items on the system.

These document files usually have an extension of DOC or TXT, such as CATALOGING.TXT.

The basic steps in downloading are:

(1) Tell TBBS you want to download.

(2) Tell TBBS exactly what file you want to download.

(3) Tell TBBS what protocol you want to use.

(4) After TBBS says it is ready, tell your communications package to save the incoming file.

☐ **ASCII Data Capture.** The transfer of files in ASCII mode can be made if your system is capable of data capture. To download a file using the ASCII method, follow the sequence of steps listed below:

(1) List the files available for download using the <L>ist command and either capture the list to your printer or write down the exact names of the files you want to receive.

(2) After returning to the Files Menu, select <D>ownload.

(3) When TBBS asks for the filename you wish to select, input the exact filename including a period between the filename and extension.

(4) When TBBS asks for the type of download you want, input A for ASCII method. (Only if you have default protocol set to "None" will you be asked this question.)

(5) When the TBBS tells you to open your capture file and enter a carriage return <CR> to start the download, you should do so. After setting up to receive the file on your end, you have to send TBBS one carriage return so that it knows you are ready to start.

(6) The file will be sent a line at a time until the entire file is sent. You will see the lines of ASCII code (readable text and numbers) on your screen as they flow to your system.

If you wish to suspend the transmission temporarily, your system should send TBBS a Ctrl-S (XOFF). A Ctrl-Q (XON) will restart the temporarily halted transfer. A Ctrl-X (ASCII CAN) can be sent at any time to abort the transmission of the data; because of the output buffering performed automatically by TBBS-PC, there may be up to 120 characters transmitted before the output stops.

(7) When the file transfer is finished, TBBS will send you an "End of File Marker" (Ctrl-Z) followed by 5 bells. You should close your capture file as soon as you hear the bells or you will get "garbage" at the bottom of the file. If you go away for a cup of coffee and end up getting the "End of File" sign attached to the bottom of the capture file, you can delete it from the file later using a text editor.

(8) After the file transfer is complete you will be returned to the File Menu. You should look at the capture file at this point to be sure you received. Do not list the entire file unless it is short; TBBS will give you three minutes to remain off-line before it assumes you have left for the day and recycles, dropping you off-line.

☐ **XMODEM File Transfer.** If you have implemented XMODEM on your system, files with EXE and COM extensions and tokenized BASIC files can be moved to your system. Files containing the IBM PC special ASCII characters (ones with ASCII values above 128) can also be transferred with XMODEM.

This includes Wordstar files. These files cannot be transferred in ASCII mode since ASCII transfer is only 7 bit and these types of files require the full 8 bit transfer of the data with no translation of the contents of the file.

XMODEM also offers the advantage of a block check to assure that the data sent contain no errors. It does this by adding a "checksum" byte to the end of each block of data; the receiver calculates its own checksum and compares it to the one received. If an error is detected in the transmission, XMODEM will request that TBBS-PC retransmit the block of data.

To perform an XMODEM file download, follow the instructions above for ASCII data capture, but select <X>modem instead of <A>SCII when TBBS-PC asks which file download type you want (step 4 above).

The XMODEM file transfer steps are as follows:

(5) If you called in using EVEN parity the TBBS-PC will tell you to switch to NO parity and 8 data bits. If you called in using 8 data bits the system will not give you this message. You should then open your capture file and start the XMODEM receive process.

(6) The file will be transferred automatically by XMODEM until the entire file has been transferred. You may abnormally abort the transfer by sending TBBS-PC an ASCII CAN code (Ctrl-X).

(7) When the file transfer is finished, XMODEM automatically closes your capture file for you. XMODEM also ensures that no garbage gets into your file; binary files and text files are just as they were sent to you with 99.6 percent error-free transmission.

Wordstar files should transfer without extra hard returns being added.

(8) XMODEM transferred files cannot be listed on your monitor unless they are actually ASCII files. Binary files will appear as symbols rather than human-readable text. You will have to test these files after you exit your communications program.

Democracy in America:
New Lecture Series to Be Established

The Library of Congress announces the establishment of the Joanna Jackson Goldman Memorial Lecture on American Civilization and Government. Each year, an individual selected for high achievement and literary skill will deliver a major public lecture on a significant issue facing American democracy.

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said: "We welcome the opportunity provided by the establishment of the Goldman Lectures here in the nation's capital to make possible every year a long-term assessment of some aspect of the American experience, by stimulating thoughtful commentary and debate on issues of importance to public policy. The Goldman endowment will complement the Library's many other ways of calling attention to our shared American memory."

The first Goldman lecturer is author and historian Ronald L. Steel, who will speak in fall 1993 on the general topic of the United States and the world.

The lecture series was established by a gift from the estate of the late Eric F. Goldman, fulfilling his desire to endow a memorial in memory of his wife, Joanna Jackson Goldman, who died in 1980. Dr. Goldman, who taught for many years at Princeton University, was a distinguished historian and writer. His books include *Rendezvous with Destiny, The Crucial Decade* and *The Tragedy of Lyndon Johnson.*

Joanna Jackson Goldman, a native of Charleston, W.Va., graduated in voice from Miami University in Ohio. In the late 1940s, she was an editor at McGraw-Hill Publishers and a featured singer at Marie's Crisis Cafe, a popular Greenwich Village supper club. After her marriage to Eric Goldman, she worked with him on the many books and articles he published on American history, culture and politics. In 1965–66 she was administrator of the Community Action Poverty Program of Trenton, N.J. She had a deep appreciation of and an abiding interest in American language, life and history, while recognizing the problems of the continuing democratic experiment.

The lecture series is intended to foster discussion of numerous topics, including American culture and customs, economic and social affairs, international relations, government and public policy. Goldman lecturers may come from government, journalism, academe or the literary world. Harvard University Press will publish each lecture in expanded book form, creating what is expected to become the Goldman Lecture Series. Each year's lecturer will be paid an honorarium of $10,000.

Professor Steel, the first Goldman lecturer, teaches at the School of International Relations at the University of Southern California. He is author of several widely respected books, including *Walter Lippmann and the American Century* (1980), *The End of Alliance: America and the Future of Europe* (1964) and *Pax Americana* (1966). Born in Morris, Ill., in 1931, Professor Steel received his B.A. magna cum laude from Northwestern University in 1953, and an M.A. from Harvard in 1955. He has also taught at Wellesley College, the University of Texas, Rutgers University, UCLA and Dartmouth.

The selection of the annual Goldman lecturer will be made by the Librarian of Congress from a group of nominees suggested by members of the Library's Council of Scholars and representatives from the Goldman estate, who include Allen D. Porter, of the law firm of Miller, Porter & Muller in Princeton, NJ; Daniel J. Kevles, The J.O. & Juliette Koepfli Professor of the Humanities at the California Institute of Technology; and Aida D. Donald, editor-in-chief, Harvard University Press.

The date of the fall 1993 lecture will be announced later.

The Goldman lecturer was selected by Dr. Billington (far right) from a list of nominees suggested by LC's Council of Scholars, headed by Prosser Gifford (far left), and representatives from the Goldman estate including Allen Porter, Daniel Kevles and Aida Donald.

Roman Renaissance:
An Introduction to a Major LC Exhibition

This is the first in a series of articles on "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture," a major exhibition opening at the Library Jan. 8, 1993, of approximately 200 items from the Vatican Library. Many of the treasures, which have never been on public display, will be on view in the Library's Great Hall, which has been closed for renovation during the past three years.

The exhibition is in seven sections; this story covers the first two: "The Vatican Library" and "Humanism."

The Vatican Library began half a millenium ago with the inspired notion that the Greek and Latin classics, representing as they did the unshakable fundament of knowledge, must be collected systematically, preserved in their most perfect forms and studied by clergy and laymen alike.

From the initial vision of Nicholas V, the pope credited with creating the concept of a public library for the "court of Rome" in the mid-15th century, the great Vatican Apostolic Library was born.

In time, it would become the richest collection of Western manuscripts and printed books in the world. It would provide the underpinnings for the first knowledge-based government—Rome—in history. And it would serve as a center for the revival of classical culture known as the Renaissance, and as a vibrant setting for ecumenical intellectual pursuit.

In December, some 200 of the Vatican Library's most precious manuscripts, books and maps—as well as love letters from Henry VIII to Anne Boleyn, and Galileo's drawings of sunspots—will leave their cloister in a nuclear-attack-proof vault in Vatican City, bound for the Library of Congress.

When the treasures go on public display Jan. 8, adjacent to the newly renovated Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building, the occasion will mark the first time most of the items have left the Vatican and the only time they will ever be seen in North America.

After the exhibit closes April 20 at the Library of Congress, it will return to Vatican City, where the items will remain on public view for five to six months.

"This is unique, a once-ever proposition," said Declan C. Murphy, executive assistant to the Librarian of Congress. Dr. Murphy noted that the exhibit represents the first opportunity for viewing the vast majority of the items by the public at large; before, only scholars had been allowed access to them in the Vatican.

Aside from their scholarly value, the manuscripts and maps also exemplify artistic achievement. Hand illuminated with rich colors and intricate designs, many of the objects are as remarkable for their great beauty as they are for their historical worth.

The exhibit, "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture," stems, at least in part, from the Vatican's gratitude for the help the Library of Congress provided the Holy See in the 1920s and 1930s.

At that time, several Vatican Library staffers came to Washington to work in LC's cataloging department, and a team of experts, including LC director of cataloging Charles Martel, traveled to Rome to share their expertise. LC also donated a "depository catalog," or complete set of LC printed cards.

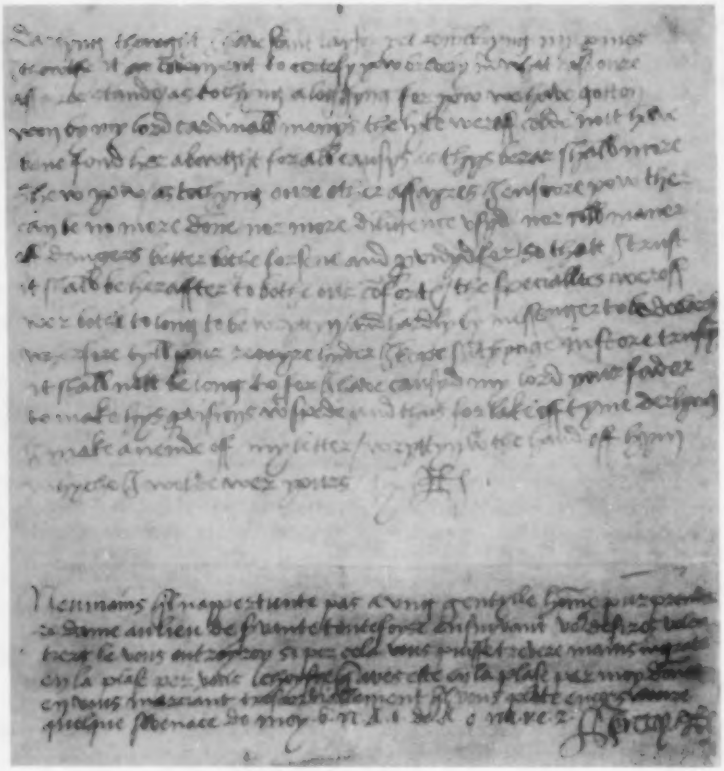
Others who helped the Vatican modernize its library then were the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the University of Michigan Library School at Ann Arbor.

"The present exhibition . . . is an attempt on the part of the Vatican Library at a distance of over 60 years to express its gratitude to all those from North America who contributed so forcefully to 'the common convenience of the learned,' which is at the heart of the Vatican Library," the Rev. Leonard E. Boyle, prefect of the Vatican Library, wrote in an essay to appear in LC's catalog of the exhibit.

To bring "Rome Reborn" to life, the Library of Congress assembled a team of world-class scholars from, among other places, Harvard, Princeton, the University of Chicago, the University of Leiden in the Netherlands, and LC's own Music Division, said Dr. Murphy. Anthony Grafton, Andrew W. Mellon Professor of History at Princeton, is the chief curator.

Dr. Murphy said LC also commissioned "a unique design team" consisting of the Richmond, Va., firm Franklin Street Communications

***Orationes et epistolae ad Christianos principes contra Turcos* (*Orations and Letters to Christian Princes Against the Turks*)**; in Latin, 1471. A collection of letters and orations composed by Cardinal Bessarion, a scholar, diplomat, book collector and Platonic philosopher who was among the most remarkable men of his century. He succeeded in his first great mission in life—to preserve the cultural heritage of Greek and Byzantine civilization. He failed in his second—to organize a crusade against the Turks to reconquer Constantinople and the Christian lands lost to the Ottoman invaders. In these letters and speeches Bessarion tried to stir the princes of Europe to take action against the Turkish menace.



Henry VIII of England to Anne Boleyn; before 1533. The letter, though undated, predates their marriage early in 1533 and presumably comes from the period, toward the end of Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon, when he made Anne Boleyn pregnant and tried unsuccessfully to induce the Vatican to grant him a divorce from Catherine. In 1536 Anne herself would be executed on a dubious charge of adultery.

and the renowned firm of Michael Graves, Architect, of Princeton, N.J. The Vatican Library treasures, insured for $90 million, will be protected in climate-controlled, high-security cases.

The story the curators and designers will relate in those cases is not primarily one about religion or Catholicism.

Rather, Dr. Murphy said, "It's really a story about the Western world's prototypical research library."

"The Renaissance popes, he continued, were not just religious figures but also leaders of a political superpower of the era.

"By pursuing secular knowledge, the popes were attempting to ground the world of public affairs in the world of learning," Dr. Murphy said. That mission is markedly akin to that of the Library of Congress, which is dedicated to placing knowledge at the service of governance, he noted.

As "Rome Reborn" will portray, the interests of the popes, and thus the collections of the Vatican Library, ranged from architecture and art to music and medicine. It will show that under the sponsorship of the popes the scholars of the curia laid the foundations for the Scientific Revolution and pursued what became a new discipline: archaeology.

In telling the story of the development of Renaissance scholarship and science, the exhibit is catholic, if not Catholic, in scope.

"It's a very, very good introduction to how the life of the mind evolved during a critical period of Western history," Dr. Murphy said. "Plus, it's beautiful."

The exhibit will be divided into seven sections—the Vatican Library, Humanism, Archaeology, the Exact Sciences, the Life Sciences, the Wider World and Music.

This edition of LC *Information Bulletin* will explore the exhibit's first two sections. Later issues will cover the rest.

The Library. Although Nicholas V devised the concept of a library for "the common convenience of the learned," it was Pope Sixtus IV who actually brought it into being in about 1475.

Over time, the library itself took over a suite of rooms, graced by a row of tall windows, splendid frescoes and intaglios as decoration, and *banchi*, or wooden benches with tables attached. At one time, 1,728 chains were specially forged to attach books to the *banchi*—proving that inventory control is not a new headache for libraries.

By 1455 the library had 1,200 books. By 1481 a handwritten catalog by the librarian, Platina, showed 3,500 entries.

This section will show that the popes bought, borrowed and even stole these magnificently decorated works. Some were custom-made according to a pope's desire; others were written by kings, philosophers, scientists and scholars. As the library grew between 1400 and 1600, Rome blossomed again, until it regained its ancient stature as a

center of culture and learning.

The items on display in this section include:

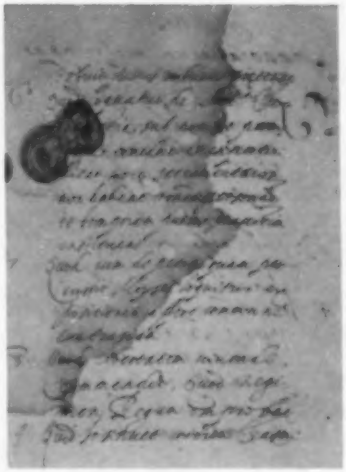
☐ The Urbino Bible, a two-volume work dating from about 1476. It is considered one of the finest works of art of the 15th century because of its spectacular illuminations.

☐ Drawings by Galileo, the father of the telescope, of sunspots he observed on May 3, 1612. These sunspots convinced Galileo that the sun was not the perfect, unchanging body that traditional Aristotelian cosmology considered it to be. As is well known, he ultimately fell afoul of the Catholic church, which convicted him of heresy and placed him under house arrest for the last eight years of his life.

Few realize, however, that Galileo worked during much of his adult life on papal subventions, support which freed him from the need to teach and allowed him to devote full time to his own research.

☐ Love letters to Anne Boleyn from Henry VIII. The letters, although undated, predate their marriage early in 1533 and presumbably come from the period, toward the end of Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon, when he favored Anne Boleyn and tried unsuccessfully to induce the Vatican to grant him a divorce from his wife. In 1536 Anne was executed on a dubious charge of adultery.

☐ A spectacular manuscript copy of a fifth century manuscript of Virgil's bucolic poetry, which came to the Vatican as booty after Catholic armies sacked the Protestant stronghold at Heidelberg in 1623. The manuscript, written in Italy in a large rustic hand probably before the



Congregation of the Index, Censure of Carlo Sigonio; in Latin, Rome, last quarter of the 16th century. The most sensitive subject in the latter part of the 16th century concerned interpretation of the Bible. Sigonio is charged with "insinuating the error of Erasmus, who asserted there could be errors in the books of Holy Scripture owing to the human condition of copyists."

Comedies; in Latin, ninth century. This fine Carolingian manuscript of the Roman comic poet Plautus, like many other of the Latin classics, was brought to Italy by the light-fingered book hunter Poggio Bracciolini, who entered notes in it and copied it, as did Niccolo Niccoli. The latter's copy in turn gave rise to many other manuscripts that were studied, imitated and performed in Rome and elsewhere. The revival of secular drama in Renaissance Europe largely stems from the discovery of this book.

Virgil (the Palatine Virgil), *Georgics and Bucolics*, in Latin, fifth or sixth century. This spectacular manuscript, written in Italy in a large rustic hand, may have been completed before the fall of the Roman Empire and thus is physically as well as intellectually part of the classical heritage preserved in the Vatican to which it came as booty after Catholic armies sacked the Protestant stronghold at Heidelberg in 1623.

fall of the Roman Empire, is physically and intellectually part of the classical heritage preserved in the Vatican Library.

☐ A ninth century manuscript of plays by the Roman comic poet Plautus. One of the Renaissance's longest-lasting cultural achievements—the revival of secular drama—stems largely from the discovery of this book.

Humanism. For Renaissance Italy, the defining intellectual movement was humanism. Unlike their philosophical brethren of today, those who called themselves humanists in the 15th and 16th centuries believed not in the unique value of the individual but in the transcendent value of scholarship.

They studied the Greek and Latin classics for their lessons in leading a moral and effective life, and developed a rigorous method of classical study with which they dissected and corrected the Greek and Roman works.

This section of the exhibit will show that, during the 15th century, most of the popes became convinced that they needed the skills of the humanists, whom they hired to write official propaganda and create an image of the popes as powerful and enlightened rulers of the church.

It will also show, however, that the relationship ultimately soured during the Counter-Reformation. As it did, the library temporarily abandoned its firm commitment to free access for all readers and to all texts.

Among the objects to be shown in this segment are:

☐ A collection of letters and orations composed in 1471 by Cardinal Bessarion, a scholar, diplomat, book collector and Platonic philosopher who was among the most remarkable men of his century. He succeeded in his first great mission in life—to preserve the cultural heritage of Greek and Byzantine civilization. He failed in his second, to organize a crusade against the Turks to reconquer Constantinople and the Christian lands lost to the Ottoman invaders.

In those letters and speeches, he tried to stir the princes of Europe to take action against the Turkish menace. With a remarkably prescient sense of the power of the press, he sent a copy of the documents to a friend to be printed on the University of Paris printing press and, after being decorated by illuminators, distributed to the great princes.

☐ A 1462 book by humanist Roberto Valturio, who assembled the military wisdom of the ancients. The text of this treatise is considered the most important forebear of Machiavelli's *Art of War*, while the fanciful illustrations are thought to have influenced some of Leonardo da Vinci's designs for war machines.

☐ The first translation into a Western language of Herodotus, known as the "father of history." It was translated from Greek to Latin by the most famous Roman humanist of the mid-15th century, the brilliant and controversial Lorenzo Valla.

☐ Documents from the Congregation of the Index, which was founded to enforce the censorship of certain books prohibited by the church in its efforts to fight the spread of Protestant heresies. These efforts had a chilling effect on the writing of history and philosophy by the humanists.

—Lisa Hoffman

Portions of this story are from the upcoming exhibit catalog.

Next: "Archaeology," "The Exact Sciences," "The Life Sciences."

A San Pedro, Calif., fish company worker dumps mackerel into a box on a dock; the fish have just been taken off a fishing vessel operated by a local Italian-American crew. *Photo by Ken Light/American Folklife Center*

'Old Ties, New Attachments':

Italian-Americans in the West Featured in New Exhibit

By James Hardin

The truck from the Library of Congress pulled into the driveway of Kerry Nick Fister's home in Price, Utah, just as members of the Nick family began to arrive for their 1992 reunion.

What was a truck from the Library doing at a family reunion in Utah? It was there to pick up items Mrs. Fister had agreed to lend for an exhibition sponsored by the American Folklife Center called "Old Ties, New Attachments: Italian-American Folklife in the West."

The Nick family will be represented in a section of the exhibition on the transformation of Italians in the American West into Italian-Americans. The very surname Nick (changed from Nicolavo) encapsulates one part of that story. Many Italians felt obliged to change or anglicize their names, either to disguise the fact that they were Italians (and thus avoid discrimination) or simply to make the name easier to pronounce.

The Folklife Center's exhibition was the talk of the Nick reunion, as might be expected. The usual subjects of big-league exhibitions are Egyptian pharaohs, treasure houses of Britain, French Impressionist paintings and other such products of "elite" culture. Why stage an exhibit on the everyday lives of Italians in the western United States? What, for example, was so special about the hog-sticking knife Kerry Fister's father had made using an old file from the Carbon County coal mine where he worked?

The Nicks and many other contributors were puzzled at first that the Folklife Center wanted to display their garden tools, linens, photo albums and other memorabilia. But

Gus's Place, in what was once the Italian section of Pueblo, Colo.; the popular tavern is still owned and patronized by Italian-Americans. *Photo by Ken Light*

when fieldworkers explained the way ordinary objects often come to symbolize the experiences of a lifetime, most warmed to the idea. The family pride that fieldworkers discovered in the Western communities they investigated showed that the explanation had a receptive audience. Most Italian-American families agreed that their story deserved to be told.

Thus Folklife Center Director Alan Jabbour devised the Italian-Americans in the West Project as one element of a Library of Congress program to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the voyage of Christopher Columbus, the Genovese explorer whose 1492 landfall in the "New World" eventually led to European colonization.

The Folklife Center conducted a field study in five Western states during 1989 and 1990 to investigate the present-day lives of one ethnic immigrant group for whom Columbus has become especially important.

Inspiration for the project can be traced back to an earlier field survey the Folklife Center conducted in Paradise Valley, Nev., in 1978, when fieldworkers documenting cowboy culture in the region discovered that many ranchers were Italian-Americans.

In 1988, when Congress asked the Folklife Center to consider a project to commemorate the quincentenary, Mr. Jabbour thought that a more extensive look at Italians in the West would be an appropriate Columbian quincentenary undertaking. He explained that "most Americans associate Italian-American life, history and culture with the urban East, but an important and much less understood aspect of Italian-American history is to be found in the American West.

"In the mid-19th century, large numbers of Italian immigrants settled in California and other Western states. They brought with them a number of skills and arts—agricultural techniques, wine culture, stone masonry and many others. More than most people realize, these Italian-Americans helped shape the cultural landscape of the modern West," he added.

Mr. Jabbour asked historian John Alexander Williams to write an overview of Italians in the West as a guide for fieldworkers. Mr. Williams's detailed account described

when and why Italians came to this country, where they settled and how they fared in the new land. Mr. Williams focused on two cultural developments, pan-Italianism and the transformation of Columbus Day celebrations. Since Italy did not have a unified national culture until the late 19th century (for centuries it was a territory of city-states and small duchies and kingdoms), "Italian-American" culture was essentially something new, resulting from the common interests in America of people from different regions in Italy. As did many immigrant groups, Italians formed organizations to help one another survive and prosper, and these were the building blocks of Italian-American ethnic identity.

Italian community leaders found in Christopher Columbus (first celebrated in Yankee New England in 1792) an established American hero perfectly suited to their needs for ethnic pride, and they set about reinventing him as an Italian hero. During the late 1800s, Italians in the West were influential in promoting Columbus's Italian origins. By 1885 Columbus Day in San Francisco had changed from a Yankee holiday of solemn assemblies to a festival of parades declaring Italian identity. In 1907 Colorado was the first state to adopt Columbus Day as an official holiday.

Joseph Cervetto of San Rafael, Calif., began portraying Columbus at San Francisco's elaborate Columbus Day pageant in 1957: "I do it because I believe in the greatness of the man," he said to fieldworker Russell Frank. "Columbus represents for Italians the most important person." In recent years, Mr. Cervetto's son, Joseph Jr., has taken over the role.

At the Folklife Center, David A. Taylor was assigned the task of directing field research for the Italian-Americans in the West Project, and, in 1989, Taylor and four other researchers began work in the maritime community of San Pedro, Calif. Other sites visited by fieldworkers during the two-year field study were: the agricultural community of Gilroy, in California's Santa Clara Valley; several mining and ranching communities in central and eastern Nevada; the agricultural valley surrounding Walla Walla, Wash.; the coal mining district of Carbon County, Utah, and the city of Pueblo, Colo., where Italian-Americans have long worked in steel production and truck gardening.

In addition to Mr. Williams and Mr. Taylor, 19 fieldworkers were asked to work on the project (when possible, they were from the particular study areas and had already done pertinent research): Susan Anderson, Bee Bergold, Douglas L. Banks, Thomas Carter, Douglas DeNatale, Russell Frank, Andrea Graham, Ken Light, Jens Lund, Paula Manini, Maria Notarianni, Philip Notarianni, Blanton Owen, Valerie Parks, Bea Roeder, Steve E. Simmons, Steve Siporin, Paola Tavarelli and Myron Wood.

"Fieldworkers devoted attention to Italian-American involvement in the distinctive occupations of the several regions," Mr. Taylor explained.

Women arrange dishes of food on a St. Joseph's Day table at St. Therese's Parish church in Pueblo. *Photo by Myron Wood*

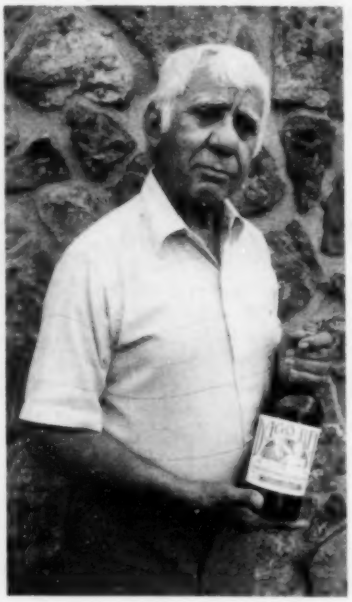
"The investigation of stonework by Italian-Americans led to a better understanding of the diffusion of immigrant artisans and their integration into areas of Western life not usually perceived as being ethnic. Research in coal and precious metal mining communities shed light on the role Italian immigrant labor played in building extractive industries and revealed family and cultural connections between Italian-American settlements in the West, their counterparts in the mining areas of the East, and the home communities in Italy.

"We also documented many other aspects of contemporary Italian-American culture," he continued. "For example, food traditions play an important role in Italian-American identity. And the study of community-based sacred and secular festivals disclosed continuity and change of old-world traditions, as well as the emergence of new forms (including Columbus Day) drawn from the popular cultures of the United States and Italy.

"We wanted to know if the informants contacted in the study communities were Italians or Westerners or both. Had they shaped the contemporary culture of their Western subregion, or had it shaped them? These were the central questions the center's researchers asked."

Responses to these and many other questions have resulted in an immense collection of material for the Folklife Center's Archive of Folk Culture: 300 hours of video and sound recordings, 25,000 photographs and 1,000 pages of field notes, logs and other manuscript materials. A computer program enabled fieldworkers to speed the process of recording and indexing data and now facilitates research using the collection.

Washington-area folklorist Marjorie Hunt sifted through the material to do a preliminary outline for an exhibition. (Ms. Hunt won an Academy Award for "The Stone Carvers," her documentary film on the Italian stone carvers at the Washington Cathedral.) And later, folklorist I. Sheldon Posen was asked to serve as curator. Mr. Posen has done a study of the *giglio* tradition in Brooklyn and its connection with Simon Rodia's Watts Towers in Los Angeles (the *giglio* is a tower carried through the streets in celebration of the Feast of St. Paulinus, the patron saint of a small village near Nola, Italy, to which many Brooklyn residents trace their roots).



Tony Bacio of Pueblo holds a bottle of his homemade "Dago Red" wine; terms such as *dago*, regarded by some as ethnic slurs, are sometimes adopted as markers of ethnic identity. *Photo by David A. Taylor*

Center Deputy Director Ray Dockstadter took on the job of coordinating activities at the Library and at other sites around the country, and the Leone Design Group of Larchmont, N.Y., was hired to design the exhibition.

In the summer of 1990, about the time that fieldworkers were completing their research in Pueblo, a major fundraising effort began. Although the Folklife Center received an allocation from the Library's Columbus quincentenary congressional appropriation, which it used to conduct fieldwork, it was necessary to raise money for the exhibition from private sources. Renee Kortum, a professional fundraiser from the Bancroft Group of Washington, D.C., was hired for the job, and her early efforts were highlighted by a $100,000 donation from Henry Salvatori of Los Angeles.

The fundraiser begins by asking the question "Who cares?" And the answer to that question, Ms. Kortum discovered, was the Italian-American community itself. Most of the private contributions came from Italian-American individuals and small companies, and raising it in that way was much more complicated than identifying and pursuing a single source.

Ms. Kortum enlisted the aid of Murphy Sabatino, a community leader in northern California, and Countess Angela Dandini, of Reno, Nev., who formed fundraising committees with her help. Both organized gatherings, endorsed the project and urged their friends and associates to contribute. The project never came to the attention of singer Frank Sinatra; but one fundraising event featured Sonny Bono, who was running for the U.S. Senate at the time and welcomed the opportunity to address the California voters.

"Old Ties, New Attachments" is an exhibition in three parts. The first part depicts a typical Italian-American home in the West, showing how living rooms, kitchens and gardens display and help sustain family history and values.

"You have to understand the nature of Italian people," Jerome Lucido told fieldworker Russell Frank. "We are family-oriented people." The theme was sounded many times during field research: family business,

family loyalty, family ties. A video terminal offers a digitized display of a family photograph album, with a voice-over narration to explain the significance of particular images.

Included in the home section is a representation of a St. Joseph's Day table, a spectacular presentation of flowers, candles, baked goods, fruits, vegetables, fish, omelettes—all prepared according to traditional specifications. The St. Joseph's Day table originated in Sicily centuries ago when peasants prayed to St. Joseph, the island's patron saint, to end a period of famine and suffering. When their prayers were answered, they offered up in thanksgiving their most prized possession—food. Today, in this country, practitioners ask for help most often to cure a family member's illness, promising to create a table in the home to show their gratitude. The community is invited to share in the feast, with certain persons invited to represent the Holy Family and other saints. Thus the tradition depicts the intersection of family, community and personal faith.

The second part of the exhibition presents occupational history and the experiences of Western Italian-American families involved in enterprises from ranches to restaurants, fruit stands to fishing vessels, steel mills to retail stores. The entrance to this section recreates Gus's Place, a Pueblo, Colo., tavern located in what used to be the town's predominantly Italian neighborhood. Video terminals placed here and in the third part will serve as "story stations," with interactive touch screens, to tell immigrant stories of "the great journey" many family ancestors made to America and of the discrimination many suffered in the workplace.

The third part examines the transformation of Italians in the American West to Italian-Americans. Within one generation of arriving here, Italian families were mingling new American ways with those they had known in the past. They blended worlds not only of food and occupational skills but also of songs and stories. The children of Giovanni and Maria Nicolavo—the Nicks of Price, Utah—grew up during the 1920s in a home that echoed with classical opera and Italian popular tunes, as well as American cowboy and romantic songs.

Helen D'Ambrosio (left) and Kerry Nick Fister, known as "Tex and Ted, the Singing Cowgirls," in 1931. *Photo courtesy Kerry Nick Fister*

"We were just absolutely cowboy crazy. That is, for cowboy music," said Kerry Nick Fister. Charlie Cuchiara of Pueblo reported that his father "wanted to become a citizen so bad he used to go to night school to study. I think the day he got his citizenship was one of the happiest days of his life."

Part three also looks at how Italian-Americans have helped shape the West and explores some of the many ways Italian heritage is expressed in the region today. That heritage provides a repertoire of cultural choices in day-to-day life—what to eat, how to dress, what language to speak, how to behave. For some, Italian heritage is primary; for others, it belongs to the past or is reserved for holidays, family gatherings and special events such as religious festivals.

Italian-Americans claimed Columbus for themselves from his place in the pantheon of American heroes. They also imported local saints from their hometowns in Italy. One display represents the festivals honoring Madonna del Lume and Santa Rosalia, two saints honored in California by groups of Italian-Americans.

About 200 years ago, several fishermen from Porticello, Italy, were caught in a storm. They followed a light that led to a cave, and there they found a bronze statue of the Madonna. They brought the statue to Porticello, but the next day it was found to have been mysteriously restored to the cave. The fishermen vowed to build a church in the Madonna's honor, and, eventually, a festival honoring the Madonna grew from the story to become a central ingredient in the identity of the town. The festival was instituted in San Francisco in 1936 by Rosa Tarantino, with a procession from Saints Peter and Paul Church to Fisherman's Wharf. Her daughter-in-law, Frances, has organized the festival since 1975 and continues the work "for the love of the Madonna," she said.

Santa Rosalia is the patron saint of Isola delle Femine, a small island off the coast of Sicily. She lived during the 17th century and was canonized for her good works. A festival in her honor was begun in Monterey, Calif., in 1935 by four women who came there with their husbands during the early days of the sardine fishing industry. Celebrations have waxed and waned with the growth and decline of fishing, but in 1973 Jerome Lucido organized the Italian Heritage Society for the purpose of

A group of Italian-American friends in a public park in San Pedro, Calif., interrupt their game of *bocce* to pose for a photograph. *Photo by Ken Light.* During the Nick 1982 family reunion, (from left) Kerry Nick Fister, Paulmina Nick New, Sister Jean Juliano, Josephine Nick Copfer, Angelina Bonvicin and Mary Nick Juliano sing a few tunes. *Photo courtesy Kerry Nick Fister*

ensuring the festival's survival. Thus three Italian traditions (for honoring St. Joseph, Madonna del Lume and Santa Rosalia) have become ways of reinforcing family ties and sustaining Italian-American heritage.

Camila Bryce-Laporte, a program specialist at the Folklife Center, coordinated the effort to assemble artifacts for the exhibition. Nearly 200 items were borrowed from many of the 300 or so informants from the project: family portraits, linens, hard hats, soft hats, buttons, tools, the glass-encased model of a blast furnace, cowboy gear, union paraphernalia and many others.

Al Gagliano, a retired deputy sheriff from Gilroy, Calif., carried a portable phone and rummaged through his things the day Ms. Bryce-Laporte called, and many of the items he touched touched him. He is donating a pair of ravioli cutters, handmade of wood by his carpenter father. "How do you feel when you use them," she asked. "I feel like my father felt," he said, expressing the way familiar objects reinforce ties between generations.

Others grew more emotional at the thought of parting with treasured items (the exhibitions will travel for two years). Frances Tarantino of San Francisco donated her mother's picture and her dowry linen, which has remained starched, folded and packed away for years. "It's never been used," she said with a tremor in her voice.

But more than displaying the objects themselves, the folklife exhibition seeks to convey the meanings that surround and infuse them. "Folklife is defined by context," says curator Sheldon Posen. "To an outsider, for example, the singing of a lullaby may have neither meaning nor appeal, but to the baby who hears it and the mother who sings it, the song can strike a chord that echoes through their lives. . . . The curator's job is to make the viewer understand and appreciate the artifact in the same way as the owner and the community."

At a Columbus Day pageant in Aquatic Park, San Francisco, Sept. 30, 1989, Columbus is met by a contingent of "American Indians"; Columbus is played by Joseph Cervetto Jr., an active member of the Italian-American community whose father played the role for many years. *Photo by Ken Light*

The St. Joseph's Day table is an impressive sight to behold, but it also embodies all the complex meanings of family ties, faith and heritage. The section of the exhibition on the steel industry is not about how steel is made, but about the steel workers' sense of community.

Mr. Posen's favorite artifact from the exhibition is the creased and faded snapshot Archie Royal (Achille Reali) sent to his girlfriend and future wife, Albina, shortly before they were married in 1920. She was helping her parents run a boarding house in Mount Harris, Colo., and he met her when he worked in the coal mines there. The photo shows Archie dressed as a cowboy with hat and chaps, looking quite pleased with himself. To Mr. Posen it embodies all the pride and self-confidence with which Italians settled the West and shows the good humor with which Archie "bought into the whole western American cowboy scene." To Albina, of course, it embodies complex meanings, and is a family treasure.

All these things on display are "treasures," but they are treasures within a particular community, Mr. Posen explained. The purpose of the exhibition is to knit together all the assembled artifacts of different kinds, from lariats to breads, in such a way that they tell a story, and that story is one of ties and attachments still felt by Italian-Americans living in the American West. If the effort is successful, the viewer will come to understand the power of folklife in the lives of Italian-Americans in the West—and in their own.

"Old Ties, New Attachments: Italian-American Folklife in the West" opens at the de Saisset Museum in Santa Clara, Calif., Oct. 12, 1992, and travels to four other sites: the Nevada Museum of Art in Reno, Nev. (Dec. 16, 1992, through Jan. 27, 1993); the Gene Autry Museum of Western Heritage in Los Angeles (April 6 through June 13, 1993); the Museums at Stony Brook in New York (June 19 through Sept. 18, 1994); and the Library of Congress in Washington (Oct. 12 through December 1994).

James Hardin is in charge of publications and public information for the American Folklife Center.

What Happened at the Library Last Year:
1991 Annual Report Available

The *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* for 1991 has just been released. The report reviews the activities and accomplishments of the Library during fiscal 1991.

One of the milestones of the year was the reopening of the Main Reading Room. After 3½ years of painstaking restoration and renovation, the Reading Room opened its doors in June 1991 to readers and researchers. An architectural triumph, the restoration integrates state-of-the-art information technology and workstations designed for wheelchairs into a perfectly restored 19th century room with its murals and marble washed and repaired to their original grandeur.

With the Library's current collections estimated to number nearly 100 million items, a third of which is unprocessed material, one of the principal goals of 1991 was to reduce the backlog of approximately 39 million unprocessed items. Once processed, these items add to the wealth of the Library's collections available to users. Efforts to streamline the processing of materials in fiscal 1991 resulted in a reversal in the pattern of growth in the arrearages and decreased the backlog by nearly 1 million items.

Automation was the dominant theme in the Library's budget request for fiscal 1992, with emphasis on modernization of the computer systems and installation of new technologies to improve and enlarge the data base. These steps are critical to ensure that the Library moves smoothly into the next century both in terms of its internal initiatives, such as American Memory, and the provision of traditional services, like sharing cataloging data with the nation's libraries.

During fiscal 1991, planning began for the Library's bicentennial, which will be linked in part to the 250th anniversary celebration of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, the Library's principal founder. Jefferson's belief that democracy depends on knowledge and its informed use by an involved citizenry shapes the mission of today's Library of Congress.

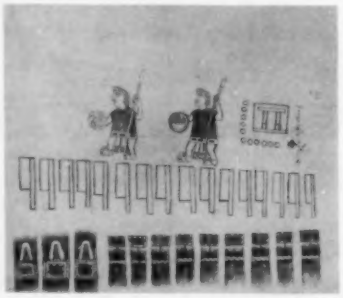
The *Annual Report* includes accounts of various programs the Library of Congress undertook during 1991, including a symposium on advances in neuroscience and artificial intelligence cosponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health to commemorate the Decade of the Brain; a science and technology information initiative focusing on scientific data, electronic publishing and copyright protection; planning for a Japan Documentation Center to collect difficult-to-find Japanese items through electronic document delivery; and efforts on behalf of Congress to foster the development of emerging democratic parliaments in Eastern Europe.

The report is a comprehensive summary of 1991 at the Library of Congress, softbound, in 93 pages, with an index and tables illustrating the text. Copies of the *Annual Report* are available for $3.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. (Stock No. 030-000-00243-1.)

LC Publishes '1492' Exhibit Catalog

1492: An Ongoing Voyage, the catalog to accompany the Library's Columbian quincentenary exhibition of the same title, provides striking insights into the societies and the key actors who came into contact in America starting with Columbus's voyage of 1492.

The publication goes on to document the numerous encounters that occurred in the so-called Atlantic world until 1600.



A page from the Huejotzingo Codex (Mexico, 1531) one of eight illuminated sheets on native *amate* paper.

Spanish, Portuguese, French, English, African and other peoples from the eastern shores of the Atlantic arrived in America to interact with numerous complex and distinct societies—Mexica, Inca, Timucua, Tupí, Mixtec, Secotan, among others—already well established in America.

1492: An Ongoing Voyage brings to life the issues surrounding these encounters that began 500 years ago.

The catalog includes essays by Ida Altman (University of New Orleans), John Fleming (Princeton University), James Lockhart (UCLA) and John Hébert and Barbara Loste (Library of Congress) describing America and the Mediterranean world before 1492 and the interaction of these worlds following Columbus's voyage.

American Indian peoples' perceptions of themselves are juxtaposed with European conceptions and misconceptions of their own world in

chapters by Ida Altman and James Lockhart. The authors describe the societies of the varied, multilingual Indian peoples of the Americas as distinct groups—as different from each other as the ancient Romans and the Picts. John Fleming deals with the cultural life of the Mediterranean world and advances in nautical sciences in the late 15th century and how they affected Columbus, and looks at "Christopher Columbus: The Myth and the Man." Ida Altman adds a separate overview of Iberia in the late 15th century.

Accompanying the essays are detailed sidebars written by Library specialists to describe selected illustrations, such as the Huejotzingo Codex, a 1531 Mexican document on native *amate* paper that speaks eloquently to the meeting of Nahuatl and Spanish societies in the early colonial period. Columbus's handwritten "Book of Privileges" (1502) contains the agreements that the explorer made with the Spanish crown during his active years. A late-15th century antiphonary from Spain reveals the combination of Christian and Muslim influences at work in late medieval Iberia.

Other illustrations include the Oztoticpac lands map (Mexico, 1540); Father Diego Durán's mid-16th century illustrated manuscript history of the origins of the Mexican people; Venetian Angelo Trevisan's 1502-03 manuscript of Spanish and Portuguese voyages of exploration; Johann Ruysch's 1507 world map; Columbus's 1493 printed letter announcing his "discovery"; Oviedo's first images of American plants, objects and people; Mateo Prunes's 1559 ornate portolan chart of the Mediterranean world; Diego Gutiérrez's 1562 map of America; and an early 17th century view of the Indian village of the Secotan, located near today's Outer Banks in North Carolina.

The 169-page catalog offers contemporary scholarly research designed to provide a deeper understanding of the era. The essays are complemented by some hundred illustrations, many in full color, that also contribute to a fuller understanding of the complex and diverse societies of America and the Mediterranean. Location maps help orient the reader to the Mediterranean and America before 1492, Iberia in the late 15th century and the routes of the four voyages of Columbus.

1492: An Ongoing Voyage, edited by John R. Hébert, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9328 (Stock No. 030-000-00238-5) for $25.

Copyright Office to Study Moral Rights Waiver

The Copyright Office has issued a Notice of Inquiry to inform the public that it is seeking input on the extent to which authors are waiving moral rights in their visual artworks under the waiver provisions of the Visual Artists Rights Act (VARA) of Dec. 1, 1990.

The VARA directs the Copyright Office within five years of enactment to prepare a study on waivers of moral rights. An interim report on the progress of the study is due on Dec. 1, 1992, two years after the effective date of the law.

Under the Berne Convention, moral rights adhere to a work in addition to economic rights. Thus an author has the right of paternity (authorship) and integrity (the right to object to derogatory actions, distortion, mutilation or other modifications in relation to his or her work that would be prejudicial to the artist's honor or reputation).

Before accession to the Berne Convention in 1989, the United States had essentially relied for a worldwide copyright treaty on the Universal Copyright Convention (UCC), a multilateral treaty to which the United States adhered as a founding member on Sept. 16, 1955. The UCC does not require moral rights protection, but the Berne Convention does.

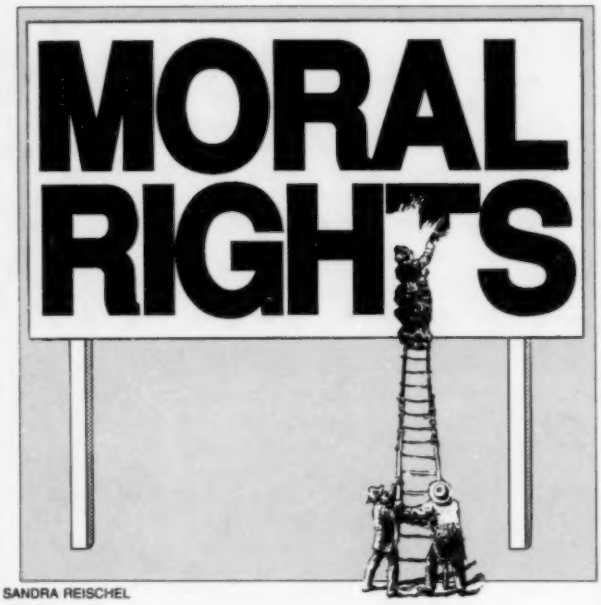
Member countries are required to provide in their national laws for the means of redress for violation of moral rights, but the specific means are left to the individual country.

VARA responded to the public interest in protecting works of art against mutilation and destruction. It also harmonized U.S. law with the Berne Convention to a greater degree. VARA was narrowly crafted to limit visual artists' rights to certain pictorial, graphic and sculptural works, restricted to the life of the author, and to two specific moral rights, paternity and integrity.

VARA covers painting, drawings and sculptures that have been produced in a numbered edition of 200 or fewer and signed by the artist. It includes photographs produced for exhibition, but specifically excludes motion pictures and other audiovisual works. It does not include works made for hire or applied artworks.

VARA gives artists the following rights of attribution and integrity: 1) the right to be named as author of the work; 2) the right not to be named as author of a work not created by that person; 3) the right not to be named as author of a work that is distorted, mutilated or otherwise modified in a manner that damages the author's reputation; 4) the right to prevent the intentional distortion or modification of a work in a way that prejudices the author's reputation, including the right to relief for such damage; and 5) the right to prevent the destruction of a work of recognized stature and the right to relief for such destruction.

Under VARA, artists may waive their rights of attribution and integrity



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with respect to a particular work, but waivers and the circumstances surrounding them are narrowly circumscribed. Waivers apply only to the specific person to whom waiver is made, only to a specifically identified work and a particular use, and only to the particular individuals involved.

Legislative discussion during deliberations on VARA centered around whether providing for waiver might lead to an automatic clause for waiver of moral rights in every contract for sale or other transfer of copyright. Critics felt that artists' freedom to contract might be limited and that waiver would weaken the moral rights otherwise conferred by VARA. There was concern that artists would be compelled to waive their rights without receiving fair remuneration.

Because of uncertainty about the long-term validity of the waiver provision and in order to monitor contractual developments to see whether patterns were developing in artists' contracts that routinely provided for waiver of their moral rights, Congress directed the Copyright Office to report on artists' experience with waivers. Congress wants to know whether the author made an intentional relinquishment or abandonment of a known right or privilege and whether the right was voluntarily and intelligently waived. An interim report on the effectiveness of the waiver provision in achieving the desired goals of protecting the bond between the artist and his or her work and facilitating the marketing of the work is being prepared.

Public comment on the subject of moral rights waivers in contracts with artists is invited. The Copyright Office especially seeks objective factual information on contracts and contract offers for the purpose of preparing its final report. Comment of an advisory nature on a proposed method of gathering factual information is also sought.

Send comments to Dorothy Schrader, General Counsel, U.S. Copyright Office, Dept. 17, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-6003. —*Judith Nierman*

National Library Service Wins Top Prize

The Mature Market Resource Center announced that in August the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped was chosen one of the nation's best Mature Marketers and recognized by a National Mature Media Award. This program recognizes the nation's top advertising, marketing and educational materials designed and produced for older adults.

"Take a Talking Book" received a gold award in the Total Consumer Education Program category. The "Take a Talking Book" outreach campaign is a comprehensive effort to meet the reading needs of senior adults through development of new, easy-to-use playback equipment, targeted reading lists in special formats and greatly expanded outreach activities to senior adults, their families and their friends. The NLS talking-book and braille program currently serves more than 265,000 people 65 years or older. There are, however, more than 1 million eligible seniors in the United States—a number that is expected to grow to 1.9 million by the year 2000.

Gold, silver, bronze and merit awards were announced in more than 25 categories. Categories included marketing communications, design, publications, TV/radio and total programs.

1992 contest sponsors included American Custom Publishing Corp., *Maturity Market Perspectives Newsletter* and the National Association of Area Agencies on Aging (NAAAA). Winners were selected by a panel of 13 judges with a combined 250 years of professional experience. Other winners included the Mayo Clinic, Houghton Mifflin Publishers, the *Palm Beach Post*, the Travellers Insurance Co. and the American Legion.

Women Lawyers in Pakistan:
Group President Describes Battle on Two Fronts

Rashida Mohammed Hussain Patel, president of the Pakistan Women Lawyers' Association (PAWLA), spoke July 9 in the Law Library about "Women and the Law in Pakistan."

Ms. Patel visited the Law Library at the invitation of Krishan Nehra, the Law Library's legal specialist for Indian and Pakistani law, who had met Ms. Patel earlier on a trip to Karachi.

In his introduction, Mr. Nehra described Ms. Patel's legal education and her many efforts to encourage law reform in Pakistan. She is vice president of the High Court Bar of Sind province, vice president of the All Pakistan Women's Association and supervises PAWLA's Legal Aid and Awareness projects. An author who writes in English and Urdu, Ms. Patel has written widely on human rights, including *Islamization of Laws in Pakistan?* (Karachi, 1986) and *Women and Law in Pakistan* (Karachi, 1979). Her latest publication is *Socio-Economic Political Status and Women and Law in Pakistan* (Karachi, 1991).

Approximately 90 percent of the population of Pakistan is Muslim. The average mother has eight children, and women are typically caught in a two-front war between crushing poverty on the one hand and the "obscurantist" attitude, as Ms. Patel described it, of some of the country's religious leaders on the other, especially the *mullahs* of Pakistan's Hanafi School of Islam.

Theory differs from practice regarding women's legal status in Pakistan, Ms. Patel told her audience. The Constitution of Pakistan grants equal rights to both sexes, and women may vote in all elections and hold any office. They may be judges, and they may own property and enter any profession. Unlike the United States, in fact, Pakistan has had a female head of state—Benazir Bhutto, the daughter of the late Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

However, there is still much discrimination against women in Pakistan, Ms. Patel noted, and despite the constitutional provision there are still laws on the books that are prejudicial to women. Currently only two women are members of the National Assembly, and there is only one woman senator. Among the underlying reasons Ms. Patel cited for this situation is the reluctance of the country's influential *mullahs* to see women in the legislature.

An example of the continuing discrimination against women in the legal sphere, for example, may be found in the Citizenship Act, which allows the foreign wife of a Pakistani male citizen to be automatically granted citizenship, but which withholds the same automatic privilege for the husband of a female Pakistani citizen. While acknowledging that there is "not much clamor" for Pakistani citizenship, Ms. Patel stated that nevertheless there are men from India and Bangladesh who would benefit from a change in this law. The antiquated statute is a holdover from the days when Pakistan was under British rule.

Under the regime of the late chief martial law administrator, Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, the Pakistani dictator, an Islamization of law in Pakistan was carried out. Among the laws still in force from that period is the "Zina Law," making the acts of adultery and fornication crimes. Marriage under Islamic law is a matter of a simple contract, but to make the marriage valid, the husband is required to send notice of the marriage to the local council. Sometimes this requirement is not carried out, and the wife, who may not realize that this requirement exists or that her husband has not sent the notice, may find that the validity of her marriage is later called into question. In such cases, which apparently are not uncommon, the woman can find herself subject to the "Zina" laws and be thrown in prison.

Ninety percent of the cases in which women are thus imprisoned do not stand up in court, but the plight of the women imprisoned and awaiting their court date is very difficult, said Ms. Patel. She added that the already high mortality rate and desperate living conditions of women and infants in Pakistan are not improved when babies are born in jail. The lawyers in Ms. Patel's PAWLA organization have rendered assistance to hundreds of women in this and other difficult legal situations.

The main mission of PAWLA is to combat discriminatory and derogatory laws, render legal aid, create legal awareness and work as a pressure group for law reforms. PAWLA's members include women in the legal profession, women law-

European Division To Host Lecture On Latvian Independence

On Oct. 21 Andrys Plakans, chairman of the History Department at Iowa State University, will deliver a lecture on "Latvia's Road to Independence."

The lecture, hosted by the European Division, will be held in the Mary Pickford Theater of the Madison Building, Third Floor, 1st and Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20540. Seating is limited to 64.

Law Classification Specialist Honored for Class K Achievement

At the 85th annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL), held in July in San Francisco, the AALL Technical Services Special Interest Section honored Jolande Goldberg of the Library of Congress Class K project for her effort toward the completion of the jurisdictional schedules.

The Class K project began 40 years ago, when the Library first set out to develop and publish the classifications schedules for the subject of law. Dr. Goldberg, a law classification specialist in the LC Cataloging Policy and Support Office, was assigned in 1981 to continue development of the law schedules that had not been completed up to that time. Since then, she has prepared four schedules, publishing them at the rate of one every three years.

When the project began, Werner Ellinger was assigned to developing the classification of foreign law, but after he performed some preliminary work, the focus was moved to American law. Mr. Ellinger completed the American law, KF schedule, in the 1960s and it was published in 1969. Three more schedules were published in the 1970s: KD (law of the United Kingdom and Ireland) in 1973, as prepared by John Fischer; KE (law of Canada), as prepared by Ann Rae and Guy Tanquay in 1976; and K (Law General) in 1977, also prepared by John Fischer. Mr. Fischer's last schedule, the Law of the Americas, Latin America and the West Indies (KD, KG-KH) were published in 1984.

Ms. Goldberg's accomplishment in finishing the rest of the schedules for the laws of the world is extraordinary. Almost singlehanded, she has done the rigorous intellectual work necessary to organize the legal literature of the countries of Europe, Asia, Eurasia, Africa, the Pacific area and Antarctica. This has required extensive research on her part, as well as consultation with foreign law experts throughout the world and her colleagues at the Library and in the law library community.

Development of the Class K schedules has allowed all types of law libraries throughout the world to organize their collections in a systematic and logical way. Completion of Class K will allow greater cooperation among libraries in collection development, cataloging and patron services. Congratulations to the Library of Congress and Jolande Goldberg were extended by Janis L. Johnston, chair of the AALL Technical Services Special Interest Section.

During the ceremony recognizing Dr. Goldberg's achievement, she was presented with a plaque that reads: "With sincere appreciation to Jolande Goldberg in recognition of her exceptional contribution toward the completion of the Library of Congress K Schedules." A resolution honoring Dr. Goldberg was passed at the association's business meeting.

Women Lawyers *(Cont. from p. 429)*

yers, women law graduates and women law students. PAWLA provides its services throughout the country to "the poor, destitute [and] battered women." It requires women needing legal assistance to pay a small registration fee, but will take cases free of charge if the petitioner is destitute. One of PAWLA's services includes mediation to try to keep families together.

In the area of public interest litigation, PAWLA and other women's organizations have filed petitions in the Supreme Court of Pakistan under article 185 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973. The petition challenges provisions of certain laws, including the Hudood Ordinance of 1979, the Qanoon-e-Shahadat (Law of Evidence) Order of 1984 and the Pakistan Citizenship Act of 1951 as "being discriminatory against women and liable to be declared void" under the Constitution.

The Zina (Adultery and Fornication Law) was challenged as un-Islamic before the Federal Shariat Court; this case did not prevail, but it is currently under appeal before the Supreme Court Shariat Bench.

One of the few isolated successes Pakistani women have had is in the medical field; 65 percent of all medical doctors in Pakistan are women. This achievement was also not without a struggle. Women had to overcome the prejudice against larger numbers of female students in medical schools, because, as Ms. Patel observed, "some said that medical school education went to waste if the doctor became pregnant."

Ms. Patel's presentation was of special interest to several of the Law Library's legal specialists and other staff because they are currently working on a manuscript destined for publication and giving a brief overview of Islamic law in various foreign countries, especially as it affects personal status. Many questions were asked and the suggestion was made and noted by Ms. Patel that women lawyers from various Islamic countries might want to form an umbrella organization to meet and discuss their mutual concerns and interest in the development of Islamic law.

One member of the audience remarked afterward that this talk should be given on national television so that more people, especially legal practitioners, would be aware of the work faced and being done by the women lawyers of PAWLA in Pakistan, who themselves have little money and are helping those with even less.

—Natalie Gawdiak

PUBLICATIONS

New *Tracer Bullet* On Breast Cancer

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Breast Cancer. ISSN 0090-5232. (TB 91-7). June 1991. Compiled by William Barner, this literature guide provides introductory reference material in the collections of the Library of Congress on all aspects of the nature and treatment of breast cancer. Copies may be obtained free on request from the Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-5580. Copies have also been provided to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries.

New Classification Schedules Published

The Library's Cataloging Distribution Service announces six recently published classification schedules. All are available by contacting: The Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Washington, DC 20541-5017; telephone: (800) 255-3666 (toll-free in U.S.) or (202) 707-6100; fax: (202) 707-1334. The six new class schedules are as follows:

U: Military Science, fifth edition (1992), replaces the 1974 fourth edition. It incorporates all changes made through December 1991, including updated terminology and notes and references arranged to conform to current practice. 167 pages. LCCN 92-13503. Price: $24 (North America) or $27 (international).

PT, Part 2: Dutch and Scandinavian Literatures, second edition (1992), incorporates and integrates all of the changes made to *PT, Part 2* from 1966 to December 1991. It clarifies references and confer notes, deletes shelflist references, nonessential notes, certain obsolete and optional numbers and superfluous examples. Information not essential to classification that is available in library authority records and reference sources is also deleted. Editorial changes also include rephrasing of captions and notes to enhance clarity of meaning and to conform to more current word usage. This schedule should be used with the CDS publication *P-PZ, Language and Literature Tables.* 121 pages. LCCN 92-7101. The schedule is $25 (North America) or $27 (international).

PQ, Part 1: French Literature, second edition (1992), incorporates and integrates all changes made to *PQ, Part 1* from 1966 to December 1991. The new edition improves the clarity of references and confer notes, deletes shelflist references, nonessential notes, certain obsolete and optional numbers and superfluous examples. Information not essential to classification that is available in library authority records and reference sources is also deleted. Editorial changes include rephrasing of captions and notes to enhance clarity of meaning and to conform to more current word usage. This schedule must be used with *P-PZ, Language and Literature Tables,* also published by CDS. 222 pages. LCCN 92-31750. Price: $27 (North America) or $29 (international).

P-PM Supplement: Index to Languages and Dialects, fourth edition (1991), is a cumulation of the index entries appearing from 1983 to September 1990 and their integration into the third edition, which was published in 1983. It reflects the continued growth and development in the language schedules. 118 pages. LCCN 90-27240. Cost: $18 (North America) or $20 (international).

J: Political Science, second edition, 1991 revision (1991), is an unindexed revision through 1991. A second edition was published in 1924, and it incorporated changes required by the political reorganization after World War I only to the extent required by the growth of the Library's collections. A reissue with supplementary pages was published in 1966. This new "second edition 1991 revision" integrates the changes made from 1924 to 1991 into the second edition. Only minor changes that do not affect substance have been made, such as deletion of final punctuation in accordance with current editorial practice. An index will be included in a future new edition. 408 pages. LCCN 91-31229. Price: $30 (North America) or $35 (international).

KL-KWX (draft): Law of Asia and Eurasia, Africa, Pacific Area and Antarctica (working draft, looseleaf) (1991). Here is the working draft with which LC subject catalogers began assigning classification numbers in July 1991. During day-to-day cataloging since then, changes are being accumulated, and after indexing is completed, the first edition will be published by CDS. Price: $26 (North America) or $28 (international).

LC Publishes *Subject Cataloging Manual: Classification*

Catalogers can now more easily assign Library of Congress classification numbers to library materials following LC policy and standards. *Subject Cataloging Manual: Classification,* first edition, has just been published by the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service. Originally designed for everyday use by LC subject cataloging staff, the manual is an accumulation of guidelines dealing with commonly recurring questions that arise when using the LC classification system. It is a practical, time-saving, how-to manual that can help catalogers classify the way LC catalogers do; it is not a comprehensive treatise on classification or an exhaustive explanation of the LC classification system.

The guidelines help users formulate only the classification portion of the LC call number. This new manual should be used in conjunction with the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Shelflisting* (published in 1987, also available from CDS), which provides guidelines for formulating the unique Cutter portion of the call number.

The guide consists primarily of instruction sheets, which typically contain a background statement with a historical perspective or theoretical considerations, followed by procedures to carry out when dealing with a particular situation or topic. To help catalogers better understand the procedures, there are examples throughout of actual titles selected from the LC MARC bibliographic data base or invented to illustrate specific points. A useful index is also included.

Subject Cataloging Manual: Classification covers general principles of classification; classification proposals; filing rules; alternate class numbers; form captions; topical Cutter numbers; plus classification policies related to abridgments of individual works, abstracts, archival inventories and manuscript catalogs, bound-with books, city regions and metropolitan areas, comic books, indexes, government documents, library resources, LC publications, court records, software and much more.

The looseleaf *Subject Cataloging Manual: Classification,* first edition, costs $27 (North America) or $29 (international). To order, contact: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Washington, DC 20541-5017; telephone: (800) 255-3666 (toll-free in U.S.) or (202) 707-6100; fax: (202) 707-1334.

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ISSN 0041-7904

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